

### **III. REMARKS**

Claim 13 has been amended to better conform to U.S. practice.

Claims 1, 3, 4, 10, 11 and 13 are not unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Barabash in view of Glockler.

Claim 1 recites "An arrangement for reducing transmitting end losses in a radio apparatus which comprises a receiver having passive and receive states and at least one transmitter which, when the apparatus is being used, are occasionally simultaneously in a signal transfer state...". The advantage of reducing the losses is a reduction in mean current consumption.

It is respectfully submitted that Barabash is not for reducing transmitter end losses, but for reducing the number of filters (see column 1, lines 39-54). The losses are not reduced compared to the alternative arrangement with several parallel filters. Glockler is for the problem of harmonic alteration (see column 2, lines 59-62). Since neither reference is for the problem of solved by the invention of claim 1, it is improper to combine them to solve this problem, i.e., reducing transmitting end losses and hence current consumption.

It is also respectfully submitted that Barabash's receiver and transmitter are not occasionally simultaneously in signal transfer state as stated by the Examiner. When the apparatus is in the FDD mode, the receiver and transmitter are all the time in the signal transfer state. While the apparatus is in the TDD mode, the receiver and transmitter are in turn in the signal transfer state, never occasionally simultaneously as recited in claim 1. Claim 1 further recites "... the stop-band attenuation of one of the antenna filters in the operating band of the receiver differing substantially from that of another filter in the operating band of the receiver...". While the Examiner states that this is disclosed in Glockler, it is respectfully submitted that this is not correct.

In particular, the Examiner does not point out which filter is "the first antenna filter" and which is "the second antenna filter". For example, is "the second antenna filter" filter 32 or filter 46 in Fig. 4? These filters have totally different frequency characteristics. Secondly, the Examiner does not point out which operating band of the receiver to which he is referring. Namely, the device has two different receivers. Thirdly and above all, Fig. 3 and the passage referred to by the Examiner tell nothing about the attenuation of the filters in the operating band of any receiver.

In summary, the references cannot be combined since neither is for the problem of reducing transmitting end losses and hence mean current consumption. Even if they are somehow combined, the result is not the invention of claims 1 and 13 since the occasionally simultaneously in signal transfer state and the differing stop band attenuations of the different filters limitations of claims 1 and 13 would still be missing from such a combination.

Thus the rejection of claims 1, 3, 4, 10, 11 and 13 should be withdrawn.

Claims 5, 6, and 7 are not unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Barabash in view of Glockler and further in view of Ishizuka.

Similarly, Ishizuka fails to disclose the above discussed claims limitations. Therefore combining it with the first two references, does not result in the invention of claims 5, 6 and 7. Hence the rejection of these claims should be withdrawn.

Claim 8 is not unpatentable over Barabash in view of Glockler and in view of Wright.

Wright is for the problems of selective broadband tuning and power control (see column 1, lines 43-55). Thus it cannot be combined with the first two references to solve the problem of transmission losses. Even if it is so combined, the result is not the invention of claim 8 since the above-discussed claim limitations are not disclosed. Hence the rejection of claim 8 should be withdrawn.

Claim 9 is not unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Barabash in view of Glockler and further in view of Parmentier.

Parmentier is for the problem of interference from a co-located transmitter (see column 2, lines 26-29). Thus it cannot be combined with the first two references to solve the problem presently solved. Further, since it fails to disclose the above-discussed limitations, even if it is so combined, the result is not the invention of claim 8. Hence the rejection of claim 8 should be withdrawn.

Claim 12 is not unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Barabash in view of Glockler and further in view of Beming.

Beming is for the problem of erroneous messages (see column 3, line 44-47). Thus it cannot be combined with the first two references to solve the problem presently solved. Further, even if it is so combined, the result is not the invention of claim 12 since the above-discussed limitations are not disclosed. Thus the rejection of claim 12 should be withdrawn.

Claims 2 and 14 are not unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Barabash in view of Glockler and further in view of Hayes.

Hayes is for the problem of small internal antennas (see column 2, lines 18-21). Thus it cannot be combined with the first two references to solve the problem presently solved. Further, since it fails to disclose the above-discussed features, even if it is so combined, the result is not the invention of claims 2 and 14. Note that claim 14 has limitations similar to claims 1 and 13. Hence the rejections of claims 2 and 14 should be withdrawn.

For all of the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that all of the claims now present in the application are clearly novel and patentable over the prior art of record, and are in proper form for allowance. Accordingly, favorable reconsideration and allowance is respectfully requested. Should any unresolved issues remain, the

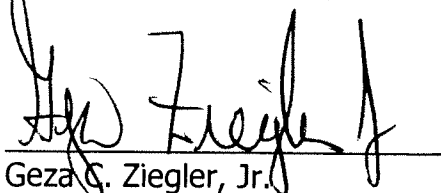
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Examiner is invited to call Applicants' attorney at the telephone number indicated below.

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Respectfully submitted,



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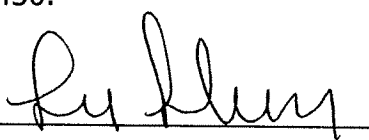
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